SUPERIOR FURS.—Young, No. 92 Bowery, has an extensive assortment of beautiful Furs, got up in a superior style, and comprising every modern shape. His Stone Martens, Miche, Fitches, &c., &c., are really hand-come. His Sorting or Bertha Bons claim the especial attention of the ladies.

ELEGANT AND SUPERIOR CLOTHING .- J. C. ELEGANT AND COPPERIOR CLOTTING.—J. C. teorie, long and favorably known to the public, solicits attention to his new and splendid catablishment, No. 483 Brosslway, corner of Broomest, where he is prepared to formish Gentlements Clothing, made to order, in a style of elegance and isshion unsurpassed anywhere. Mr. Boorn's stock of goods is selected by an agent in Faris and London, and comprises the best, newest and most fashionable materials those celebrated markets afford. His workmen are the first in the United States, and he guarantees entire satisfaction, and more than arisafaction, as well as the most reason—sable prices in the City, to he customers. tion, and more than alliance of the customers.

able prices in the city, to his customers.

J. C. Bootis, No. 428 Broadway, cor. Broame-st.

WINTER AND ITS COSTUMES-The outer WINTER AND ITS COSTUMES.—The outer metric wear, comprises a great variety of shapes and names, and we recommend say friend of ours, who desires to be gracefully fitted with just the kind of winter habit most suitable to his style of figure, to visit the well known estable to his style of figure, to visit the well known estable to he style of figure, to visit the well known estable to he style of figure, to visit the well known estable to the style of figure, to visit the well known estable to the style of the course which has been issued for the current winter. In material, cut and workmanship they have no equals in any ready-made stock in the city, nor can tare be surpressed by the establishments that confine themselves exclusively to the execution of criders. We only echo public opinion, founded on twenty-fire years' experience, when we say that the firm of Jennivos & Co., have obtained for their readymade clothing a celebrity equal to that of any made to measure, here or elso where. In the order department the most accomplished cutters are employed, and a suit can be made to measure in a few hours, it required.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS .- As a musical Gift for the Holidays we know of nothing more desirable or appropriate than one of T. Gilbert & Co.'s unrivated Pinno-Fortes, with or without the much-admired Eolian. Persons wishing to select a present which combines utility with ornament, are invited to call at T. G. & Co.'s rooms, No. 333 Broedway, corner Anthony st. second floor.

Horace Waters, sole Agent.

FASHIONABLE WINTER CLOTHING, Nos. 380 and 202 Broadway. Overcoats of the most splendid and tasty style; Pants of the choicest French Cassimures; Vests of the richest Plush Veivet all imade up in the most super of the richest Plush Veivet all made up in the most super orders for clothing. English, French and German Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings imported direct. Gentlemen's Furnishing of all kinds.

George Levie.

SMITH & RICE'S Fashionable Clothing Emporium is at No. 102 Falton at. It is the resort of the elite and the working men of our city, who have, from practical experience, found it the cheapest ready made clothing catabilishment in the United States.

WINTER CLOTHING .- A full suit for seven dollars, comprising Overcoat, Pants and Vest, and others at corresponding prices, can be obtained at C. E. Fot-well's, No. 94 Fulton-st, between William and Golf, the cheapest ready-made Clothing and Talloring establishment is the City of New York

A Happy New Year will be enjoyed by all those who patronize Turrier's Emporiam, No. 34)
Broadway. Everything beautiful, useful and desirable,
from every clime under the sun, can be found here. Toys
of all kinds, that will keep the children in the best possible
humor till next Fourth of July, and elegant Fancy Goods,
consisting of royal papier mache Cabinets. Dressing Cases,
Card Boxes. Afterns, Folios, &c., elegantly inlaid. PorteMonnaice, Paper Weights, Card Cases, Backgammon Boards,
Gold Pens, and everything.

CRYING BASIES.-Toys Games of all kinds and descriptions, can be found in abundance at Harring's, No. 419 Broadway, one door above Canal-st. Rich and ele-gant London and Parisian Fancy Goods, among which are many beautiful rowellies, which cannot be found at other stores. Perrons cearching for holiday presents will find everything suitable at this establishment, at the most roason-able prices.

The Toy Bazaar of Rogers, No. 449 Breadway, is the store for all to visit in the selection of Presents for the Heildays. Every variety of Fancy Goods, from the richest inlaid Tables and Work-Boxes, to a penny Whistle, will be found in this extensive Bazaar, and being all imperted by Mr. Rouges, in connection with his shop in London, can and will be sold at prices to suit his customers.

Fairbanks's Patent Platform and Counher Scates improved in quality and reduced in price; adapted to every required operation of weighing. For sale in all their variety by FAIESANES & Co., No. 50 Water-st.

NEW-YEAR PRESENTS .- Young Ladies, or NEW-YEAR PRESENTS.—10ding Littles, or married Ladies can make an acceptable present by pre-senting to their lovers or husbands a handsome pair of Tollet Slippers. It is such a perfect luxry to a Gentleman to throw side his boots and put on a pair of these comfortable Slippers, that it will always remind him of the giver. Also Slippers, that it will always remind him of the giver. Also Ladies, Misses', Boys' and Childree's Boots and Shoos. A pleandful associtment suitable for holiday presents at Miller's, No. 134 Canal-st.

HAR DYE AND WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S Man ufactor) for these articles is celebrated in all parts of the world; persons wishing a light, elegant and durable Wig or Toupes can surely be suited. His Hair Dye is applied, (a sure guarantee) or sold, wholesale and retail, at No. 4 Waisst. Copy the address—beware of imitatious

Beads, of every description, for sale by M. P. Brown. No. 126 Parl-t., New-York.

Fowlers & Wells, Phrenologists and Publishers, Clinton Hall, No. 131 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 142 Washington-st., Boston

THE ST. NICHOLAS Will be open for the Reception of Company on Thursday, Jan. 6, 1353.
TREADWELL, ACKER & Co.

General Mutual Insurance Company

Marine and Inland Insurance. Marine and Inland Insurance.

WH. H. ASPINWALL,
JAMES BROWN,
JAMES BROWN,
LYONARDO S. SUAREZ,
BENJAMIN BABCOCK,
JOHN B. KITCHING,
JAMES T. SOUTTER,
CHAS. H. RUSSELL,
CH. MARSHALLL,
J. D. HURLEUT,
J. D. HURLEUT,
WILLIAM H. MACY,
J. ELNATHAN SMITH,
WILLIAM H. MACY,
B. F. BAWSON,
ALFRED OGDEN, President,
HENRY HOLDREGE, Vice-President,
B. C. MORRIS, Secretary.

WHITE HANDS FOR THE HOLIDAYS .- Ladies who wear India Rubber Gloves, may be sure of soft, white hands; they are made long to protect the wrists. Salt rheum and chapped hands cured by their use. For sale at Nes. 3ft and 60 Broadway, and No. 60 East Broadway, and by all Rubber Dealers. Drivers will find the Lined Rubber Gloves very desirable at this season of the year.

INDIA RUBBER CANES FOR HOLIDAY PRES-ANES FOR HOLIDAY PRES-FINEs.—Nothing has ever been thrown before the public which so much excited the curiosity of people as the India Rubber Canes, on account of its beauty, elseticity and nov-elty, they surpass all other canes, in every desirable quality, and their novelty renders them particularly desirable at this time for Holiday presents. They are for sale elegantly mounted at Genin's Bazant, Riffany, Young & Ellis, No. 217 Broadway; Tenney, Broadway, corner of Murray-st. Neal, Carroll & Hutchisson, No. 517 Broadway; Leary & Co., Astor House; Geo. Taile, No. 358 Broadway, and by the exclusive manufacturer. L. P. PORTER, No. 43 Maiden-lane.

Toiler Slippens .- Ladies will find at CAN-TRELL'S, No. 336 Howery, a most swift find at CAN-regard Embroidered Toilet Slippers—a present that could not fail to be acceptable to any one possessing taste and a prop-or appreciation of comfort. The demand for these articles the last Holiday season was so great that a large number were disappointed from CANTRELL's inability to supply all his orders. Apply early.

A FEW DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY .- MIL-LEVONT'S Parisian manufactured Slippers, can be obtained at his agency in this country. No. 79 Bleeckersa: at less prices than are charged by manufactures throughout the city for the imitated criticle. Remember this, ladies, and when in want of French Slippers, or any article of foot cov-ering, call at SMITH'S, No. 79 Bleeckers I.

OPERA GLASSES! SPECTACLES !- Improve your sight and buy your Speciacles and Opera Glasses at M. Got.ba.coura's Optical Establishment, No. 74 Bowery, between Hester and Walker-sta. Cameras, Lucida and Obscura, Microscopes, Telescopes, Palvorsanas, and all kinds of Optical Instruments, always on hand for the wholesale trade, made to order and neatly repaired. Please remember No. 74 Bowery.

Bowery.

The Stomach prepares the elements of the bile and the blood; and if it does the work feebly and imperfectly, liver disease is the cersim result. As soon, therefore, as any affection of the liver is perceived, we may be sure that the decestive organs are out of order. The first thing to be done, is to administer a specific which will not directly upon the stomach—the mainspring of the animal machinery. For this purpose we can recommend Hoortann's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia Acting as an alterative and a tonic, it strengthens the digestion, changes the condition of the blood and thereby gives regularity to the howels.

May be had of A. B. & D. Sanda, No. 100 Fulton-st.; Rushton, Clark & Co., No. 273 and Rice & Smith, No. 727 Broadway; Cary & Co., No. 245 Fearl-st., and by Druggists and Perfumess throughout the world.

A STRIKING AND MOST WONDERFUL PHE-A STRIKING AND MOST WONDERFOL PHENOMENON!—A respectable citizen, well known in NewYork, who for several years past has been living in retirement, in consequence of a silvery growth not agreeable,
has, within a very short period, bad his gray hair entirely
changed to their first and natural color, and this, too, by the
use of VAN DEUER'S IMPROVED WAHFENE. He has
been recently seen in public, quite an altered man, and is
determined to place his name on the list of candidates for
matrimonial honors. Remember that this invaluable preparation is sold at No. 123 Chambers-st., and by the principal Druggists of the city.

19 To Marriage (IL T.) Guette Eve.

BRADT'S MINIATURE DAGUERREOTYPES. put up in fine English Gold Lockets, Pins, Rings, Keys, Scals, &c. Also, rich and elegant Fancy Gases of various styles, in Velvet, Papier Maché, Peurl and Tortosas Shell, beautifully inlaid, for sale at his Gallery, No. 235 Broadway.

MANUFACTURERS'PRICES-JEWELRY, WATCHra. Diamonds—The subscriber will sell during the holesys all articles of Jewelry, Diamond and Fine Watches, insanufacturers prices. Fine Jewelry mate to order for thirde, or at retail. Diamond setting in all its branche Factory, No. 381 Broadway, corner White-st. sp stars.

David Rait, Manufacturer.

SPIRIT MESSENGER AND HARMONIAL AD-VOCATE-R. P. Ambler. Editor and Medium. Published by R. P. AMBLER & Co., No. 50 Nassan-st., N. Y.

To Gouraun's Liquid Hair Dye is, without exception, the very best ever invented. Equally celebrated is Gourauth's Medicated Soap for curing pumples, frectles, eair theum, flesh worms, tester, sallowness, can roughness, chaps, chafes, crarks, &c. Ponder Subtile uprocashair from any part of the body. Liquid Vegetable Rouge, Lily White and Hair Restorative, at 67 Walker-st., near Broadway.

M'LANE'S WORM VERNIFUGE. -The following order shows at once the demand for and the excellence this great medicine. Certificates have been so multiplied favor of this Vermifuge, that we consider it unnecessary

add any more.

Boonville, Ind. June 3, 1311.

Massas, J. Kidd & Co.—Your agent, when here, left with us 12 denes bottles Milant's Vermifuge, which is nearly all sold. Please send quickly 12 dozen more, as we do not want to get out of it; for we consider it the best Vermifuge ever used in this part of the country.

For sale in New-York, wholesale and retail, of C. V. Clickener & Co., No. 51 Barclay-st., and Boyd & Paul, No. 40 Courtlandt-st. Sold also by all the principal druggists.

Christmas comes but once a year,
Now's the time your homes to clear
TO Of roaches, bedbugs, ants, fleas, rats
and mice. Lyon's Magnetic Powder instantly kills all
insects, yet is free from anything hurful to man or the
lower animals. Lyon's Magnetic Pittle are equally destructive to rats and mice. Depot, No. 424 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.-If a thing be really val CEWING MACHINES.—It a using we really valuable, some convincing evidence can be furnished of that fact bendes mere assertion. It can be proved that \$500 a very is a fair estimate of the clear profit to an industrious female erising from the use of one of SINGER'S Sewing Machines. Some are now doing mach better with them than that. This is true of no other machines. All who are interested are invited to come freely and examine the inschines in operation at the office, No. 236 Broadway.

NEW AND BRILLIANT SERIES FOR 1853.—The ist number of the new series of Morris & Willis's additable Family Newspaper, the Home Journal, for the culvation of the memorable, the progressive and the beautiful with new features new type, and new attractions, will be issued on the first of January.

Those who desire to begin their subscriptions with the annary number, can do so by inclosing \$2 for the year's obscription, to Morris & Willis, No. 107 Fultonet.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 27, 1852.

Advices from the Dominican Republica to Nov. 30, do not mention the occupation of the peninsula of Samana by the French, which was reported as having taken place about a week previous to that date. This is probable though not entirely conclusive proof that such an event has not taken place, or is not soon to happen. Samana was, we believe, ceded to the French by a treaty made several years ago, but has never been occupied, though the Dominicans have steadily desired the advent of their Gallie friends. It is possible, then, that the final execution of the treaty may have been determined upon, if not actually commenced. without being made the subject of comment in the journals of the country. At any rate we may rely upon it, that whether the French Emperor takes Dominica under his protection or not, the very verdant project of sending colonies there from this country cannot be carried out-at least until after the Dominicans have been conquered.

-It is said that the candidates for the Presidency of that Republic are Baez, the present Chief Magistrate, and Gen. Santana the Liberator. This cannot be a matter of personal rivalry between the two, for they are the best friends in the world, but grows, doubtless, out of the desire of the people to have their hero and favorite at the head of affairs during a period which they believe will be critical.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

We think our readers have not generally understood, because the Telegraphic Report did not clearly show, that on the 21st inst., while the disposal of the President's Message was in order, the House of Representatives Resolved, That so much of the President's Annual lessage as relates to the Public Lands be, and the same hackenge as related to the Committee on Agriculture, with instructions to report a bill to the House graduating and reducing the price of Public Lands, and prohibiting the further sale of the same to all persons other than those who shall become actual settlers and cultivators of the soil, and to them only in limited quantities.

This resolve was moved by Hon. A. Johnson. Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, as an amendment to the resolve drawn by the leader of the House, (Mr. Houston, of Ala.) which would have sent this subject to the Committee on Public Lands-there, probably, to 'sleep the sleep that knows no waking.' The "graduating and reducing" clause was interpolated on motion of Hon. W. P. Hall, of Mo., and may impede but can hardly prevent the introduction of a real Reform Bill.

The fundamental principle we wish to see embodied in this bill is this - A landless man shall be entitled to appropriate, inhabit and cultivate some portion of the Public Land, even though he be utterly unable to pay for it; while a man who already has and persists in retaining as much land as one man can well manage, shall not be allowed to take any Public Land, no matter hore much much money he may be able and willing to pay for it. For example: A. B. a poor cripple and C. D. a rich broker, migrate to a Western towaship, desiring to settle in it on Public Land. There happens to be but a mile square of land unappropriated in that town, and it is morally certain that A. B., because of his infirmities, will never be able to pay for his land at all. New we hold it to be the dictate alike of justice and sound policy to gire him at least forty feres of that land, rather than sell it all, no matter at what price, to C. D. And this is the principle that we desire to see recognized and made operative in the new law.

We do not insist that every man settling on Public Land shall have one precise and rigidly measured area thereof; but we do object to letting any man take or acquire to an unreasonable extent. We admit the force of the suggestion that some lands are far more productive than others, and that some kinds of husbandry-cattle or sheep raising, for instance-require more land than others to a farm. But, as we should hold it a great public calamity if one man or company were to buy up all our Public Land, no matter though a full price were paid for it, so we object to any system which enables any man to buy up whole Townships and even Counties. The Public Lands settled and cultivated by independent and thrifty freeholders, will yield a far larger as well as steadier revenue to the Government than they could do if sold out at a high price to speculators and nabobs, to be cultivated in time by slaves, tenants or hirelings.

A mere reduction of the price of the Public

Lands, without an effective barrier against

their monopoly by speculators, would be a grave National calamity. There are short-sighted benefit their class, but they are sadly in error. A few would obtain lands at the reduced rates : be speedily absorbed by speculators, who would hold them for higher prices than the Government new asks-and would ultimately

secure those prices. If a bill to graduate and reduce the present prices must be reported, we hope it may take a shape like this-Every adult person applying for only forty acres of the Public Lands, and making affidavit that he is not now the owner or claimant of any other land whatever, should if it must be, for one dollar in all, to pay the cost of survey, &c.) If the application be for eighty acres, with a like disclaimer of other landed property, let the price be fifty cents per acre : if one hundred and sixty acres, one dollar; if more than that, and not more than three hunmore than three hundred and twenty acres in any case. On each successive application for lands, the price to be governed by the principles here indicated; he who has already forty, eighty, or one hundred and sixty acres having to he must have paid if he had bought all at one

We do not know that any Free Land bill can continual dropping will wear away a stone, and | Focoism can furnish a better or a safer man. we trust the House will send one up every session until it shall have become a law. When the Popular demand shall have become emphatic and immutable, even the Senate cannot always hold out against it.

PIERCE'S CABINET. Cushing-Hunter-Marcy.

Three men have been named who we think are likely to go into Mr. Pierce's Cabinet. Considering that the President elect is and has been very close-mouthed on the subject. it may seem presumptuous to undertake to designate, so long in advance of the appointments, the individuals who will probably be selected. But in these days, when the sentiment of Democracy is so thoroughly infused into public affairs, and when every man considers himself perfectly competent to point out the individuals who should compose the Government, and to decide specifically and categorically upon the claims of every man named-for official position, by virtue of his own functions as an independent, integral portion of the political brotherhood of which our Presidents and Cabinet Officers are but temporary agents; it is no wonder, we say, that, under such a free and equal system of government as this, Cabinet Officers should get virtually appointed without any aid or volition of the President elect. Popular opinion settles here and there upon certain individuals with such directness, unanimity, and force, that their selection almost follows as a matter of course. Indeed, our system comes so near a self-acting machine, that we sometimes fancy that the time will ultimately arrive when the public sentiment will do the entire work of

In saying, therefore, that in our judgment Messrs. Cushing of Massachusetts, Marcy of New-York, and Hunter of Virginia, are likely to go into Mr. Pierce's Cabinet, we think we only give voice to a public sentiment in the ranks of the Pierce party that will control and command the appointment of at least two of them. If Mr. Cushing be appointed, as we think he will be, he will owe his selection to the ersonal preferences of Gen. Pierce.

Mr. Cushing is the foremost man, intellectually, in the Pierce ranks in New-England. He has industry, force, clearness of thought: and, as a writer, perspicacity of style and polish of expression. Mr. Pierce needs such a man in the administration, in order to go easily and successfully to the close of his term. He wants, also, a confidant upon whose judgment and friendship he can rely, as well as one whose ability is equal to any emergency that is likely to arise during his career. Another condition, which is essential to his success, is to have a man who will not be plotting for the election of himself to the Presidency. Mr. Cushing is such a man. He is a personal friend of the President, enjoying intimate and confidential relations with him, possessing congenial tastes and habits, and, though an inveterate plotter and contriver of schemes for his own advancement, he will be precluded from indulging his propensities in this particular, for he belongs to a quarter of the country that will neither claim nor get a President, after Gen. Pierce, during the present generation. Mr. Cushing may be said, therefore, to combine all the requisites in the case that seem necessary to insure his

Of Mr. Cushing's qualifications on the score of political consistency and political probity, the less that is said the better. He is at once a man without prejudices and without principles. He will be opposed on the ground of his political tergiversation and easy virtue, having been once a leading Whig, and the author of various productions supporting the United States Bank and opposing the Sub-Treasury : of sustaining the Protective policy and opposing Free Trade, and otherwise supporting the Whig party and Whig policy, and opposing the Democratic party and Democratic policy. But, nevertheless, we are strong in the faith that he will go into the new Administration, and prove a pillar of strength to the Pierce dynasty.

R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, is another gentleman of highly respectable parts, who was also once a Whig, and, like Mr. Cushing, was formerly an advocate of very sensible views. He is a man who would do credit to any administration on the score of talent. He possesses administrative ability of a high order, is clear in intellect, strong in argument, polished in diction, straightforward in conduct. unpretending and winning in manner. He is a favorite in the Senate, a favorite in Virginia, and possesses a general popularity and fitness for the place of Cabinet minister, that points him out, over and above every other man in the

the best man for that position. The only doubt about his going into the Government pioneers who fancy that such a reduction would | rests upon his own unwillingness to do so. He has, in common with all our public men, Presidential aspirations, and these he fears may be but the great body of accessible lands would damaged by his taking a place under General Pierce. Yet we put Mr. Hunter down as number two of the gentlemen who are to compose the next Administration.

Marcy is a third. Somebody must go into the Cabinet from New-York. Every man belonging to this State who can be named for the place, will meet with strong and determined opposition. But we know no one, who, on the whole, is less likely to be crowded out than Mr. Marey. He has quietly withdrawn from be allotted that amount without payment, (or, | the immediate theater of intrigue, and is ruralizing with or near Billy Bowlegs, somewhere in the neighborhood of the everglades of Florida. He is designedly shunning the contentions, and avoiding the complexities of his party. His absence denotes a feeling of security on his part as to his position with the dred and twenty acres, a dollar and a quarter: President elect, and is a significant commenand no man to be allowed to buy or acquire tary upon the enraged opposition of Scripture Dick, the deep darkness that beclouds the political vision of the Hunkers in New-York, the trembling solicitude of Senator Soulé in regard to Gov. Marcy's position in the political circles of this State, and various and sundry pay for the addition he solicits the price which other smaller prognostics of the ex-Governor's advancement. Mr. Marcy's ability is unquestionable. He was the leading man in Mr. Polk's Cabinet, is wise in council, and skillful be carried through our present Senate; but | with the pen. We don't think New-York Loco-

We have thus expressed our judgment in regard to three out of the seven Cabinet Officers. Should Mr. Pierce appoint the individuals in question, and appoint four others as able, nobody will accuse his Administration of weakness or imbecility, whatever else may be said

SLAVERY'S ATTITUDE FOR 1853.

There was a time when all the authentic or influential utterances of our country were adverse to Human Slavery-that is, to its abstract justice, and consequently to its expansion and perpetuity. The Statesmen and Heroes who won our Independence were all in sentiment hostile to Slavery, and the immortal Preamble to the Declaration was in their mouths no mockery, no cant, no hypocrisy, but a living and precious truth. Hence the Proviso of the Continental Congress which excluded Slavery forever from the Territory North-West of the Ohio-hence the provision in the Constitution that Congress should have power to prohibit the African Slave-Trade from and after 1808; hence the attitude of the Free States in 1819 and the better features of the Missouri Compromise. That Slavery was essentially, desirable or justifiable was never pretended by the leaders of opinion throughout the purer days of our Republic.

The Age of Annexation, however, has witnessed a radical and by no means favorable change. Slavery is now commended, not merely in its Southern strongholds, but by the more brazen of its Northern servitors, as a good thing in itself-not a calamity inflicted on us by Great Britain, which we must have time to be safely rid of-but a blessing to be prized, and diffused, and made eternal. Thus The Richmond Examiner, in an Editorial article on the "Affectionate and Christian Appeal of many thousands of the Women of England" respecting Slavery, thus delivers itself:

"The Countess Dowagers will produce no other sen-sation in America than that momentary irritation which follows a display of impotent impertinence, and it is only worthy of our netice as an illustration of the temper of the world toward the labor law of these States. All the earth unite to accuse, denounce and misrepresent us.— High and low, far and near, the face of Humanity is set against Slavery. Can the institution support this weight of condemnation? Certainly, nothing that is morally wreng or unjust, nothing that violates a natural law, could hope possibly to support it. But, as we believe, on a long study of the subject, that Slavery violates no natural or moral law, no correct sentiment or rational principle—that it is a thing good, right, and useful in itself—we do think that it will survive all the abuse of all the moral death is a thing the new documents. the world, and that the prejudee now prevalent agains it will disappear before the enlargement of knowledge and the sober settlement of human opinion.

and the sober settlement of human opinion.

"All this outery is based on two assertions—that we appropriate the labor of our slaves without their consent, and that we give them no opportunity to rise into a higher grade of civilization. But we do the same thing to horses, and none complain. It will be said that horses are incapable of a higher civilization than the condition they are in, and that they are better off when they are the slaves of men than when they run wild, uncared for, and useless in the woods and deserts. Why not apply the same just remark to the slavery of negroes to white men?

and useless in the woods and deserts. Why not apply the same just remark to the slavery of negroes to white men!

"The only reason given why we should not do so, is the assumption that the negro race is capable of rising to a higher point of intelligence and usefulness in a state of freedom than in a state of bondage to the white race. If this assumption could be proven true, the moral question would be decided for ever. One set of mea have no right to keep another set of men down, by force or law, to a grade of moral excellence and intellectual power lower and more confined than that of which they are capable. Hence the enslavement of one portion of the white race by another would be a moral wrong. But the assumption that the negro race can ever rise to a point of civilization higher than that it attains in Slavery to white men, is incapable of proof. All the proof is on the other side. We have their history for three or four thousand years, in every quarter of the globe, under all conceivable circumstances, and under every slimate. Yet never in a single instance has a negro nation originated civilization, never retained civilization save when occupying the position of bondsmen in the midst of a white nation. Now, when we find the same fact recurring so often, under such a diversity of attendant circumstances, and remaining unchangeable as the nature of fire and water during this immense lapse of time—we say it is only rational for us to recognize it as the effect of some elementary principle—some final cause—and reduce it under some general law. It becomes only rational to recognize slavery as the most civilized condition of the negro race, and the support of that institution as the duty of the white race.

"Believing that Negro Slavery not only violates no law of morality or nature, as the world thinks it does but that it has this deep, certain, sure foundation in the fitness and utility of things, we also believe that it will outlast the Christianity of Countees Dowagers, the intrigues of Fresidential candi

-Here we have the true Slavery Platform -the one on which the institution must stand. if it is to stand at all. Black Slavery is right and proper, because negroes are not really men, but essentially brutes. The affirmance of this position implies-

1. A denial of the Bible doctrine that all men sprang originally from Adam and Eve, and that so "God hath made of one blood, all nations of men :"

2. A denial of the fundamental assertion of the Declaration of Independence, that "We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal: that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," &c., &c.

3. A denial of the justice, philanthropy and Old Dominion and the region round about, as wisdom of our National efforts to suppress the

Slave-Trade; for if The Examiner's positions be true, then the African Slavers stand foremost among benefactors of mankind, and especially of those whom they carry manacled into Christian Slavery.

-All the ideas of moral responsibility, religious capacity, &c., which have impelled Missionaries to plant the Cross in Africa and Christians to send the Gospel to savages, including negroes, are struck at by the Slavery Platform. If The Examiner's positions are tenable, then the idea of converting negroes to Christianity is absurd, for they have no

Again: The Examiner's premises cover far more than its conclusion. For there are other races beside the Black which have not yet been proved capable of civilization, as we understand it-the Aborigines of our own country. the Esquimaux, and the Malay. There are negroes in this country-either born slaves or the children of slaves-who stand this moment higher in the scale of civilization than any Malay or American Indian does or ever did. If incapacity for our Civilization be sufficient warrant for enslavement, then the number we ought to hold as chattels is not a beggarly Three or Four Millions, but some Hundreds of Millions.

We ask for these positions a general and thoughtful consideration. The Examiner's dicta are not abstract theories-they are not merely the basis of Slavery as it exists at the South-but they are the animating soul of the projects now fermenting in the popular brain respecting Cuba, Hayti. &c. The very men now foremost in demonstrating 'the rule of right and eternal fitness of things' whereby Cuba ought to be and must be an integral portion of our Confederacy, would be the deadliest enemies of such absorption if the principles of our Declaration were this day operative in Cuba. So the annexation of Hayti is talked of by hundreds with whom the degradation of the Havtians to the condition of slaves or serfs is the condition precedent of any such Annexation. We might have been the next friend of Hayti -her counselor, protector, and the recipient of most of her trade-but for our adhesion to the principle that such people as hers are not men but rightfully cattle. That is the principle which lies at the base of the Propagandism of Annexation and Flibustierism in this country. Can we be wrong, then, in opposing to that Propagandism a vigilant and stubborn

BEFORE AND AFTER ELECTION.

" Why are you so indifferent, almost jovial, respecting Politics since Election ?" we are asked. "Before Election you talked as if the destinies of the Country depended on the result : but, now that Scott is defeated and Pierce elected, you treat the defeat as a matter of no consequence. How are we to understand you ?"

You are quite mistaken. We believe, as we argued last Summer and Autumn, that the safety, the interest, the assured prosperity of our country demanded the election of Gen. Scott. We believe Pierce's election was a triumph of the wrongheaded and dangerous elements in our National Politics-of those instincts and aspirations which contemplate the acquisition of our neighbor's territories, rather than the improvement of our own. We believe the War spirit, the passion for lawless Adventure, for bloody Annexation-the spirit which puts Trade and Speculation ahead of Industry and the Useful Arts-triumphed in Gen. Pierce's election. We believe a majority of those who spend their Sabbaths in grog-shops triumphed in that election over a majority of those whom the Sabbath sees in churches, and we do not think such triumph conducive to National or Social well-being. And, so long as effort could avail, we did all we could to prevent Gen. Pierce's election

But he is the chosen President of the American People. Opposition cannot possibly affect that fact. He is our President after the 4th of March next, though we did our best to prevent his becoming such. If the evils we have apprehended should result from his rule, we shall feel that we have done our whole duty in the premises, and stand discharged of all responsibility. If, on the other hand, any public or general good shall result from his rule, all will share in it, and we, certainly, have no desire to thwart it. Let us calmly and candidly

Gen. Pierce stands personally silent and uncommitted with regard to several of the most important questions likely to occupy the publie mind for the next four years. He is perfectly at liberty, so far as regards his public pledges, to come out a Flibustier or partisan of Universal Annexation; but the indications now are that he will pursue a cautious, moderate, conciliatory course, except with regard to the offices, which he will be constrained to dispense as 'spoils of victory.' This was understood from the outset; and, though essentially wrong, has become so inveterate that we can blame no particular President henceforth for not adopting it. It would probably destroy one's standing with his party to do so. We always condemned the combination

formed against John Quincy Adams's Administration, before it had time to develope any system of policy. We will not do with regard to that of Gen. Pierce what the great body of his elder supporters did twenty-eight years ago with respect to that of Mr. Adams. Let us wait for his Inaugural, with minds as free to commend whatever of good as to condemn whatever of evil we may find in it. And if he should then shroud his intentions in diplomatic mystery, and constrain us to await future and less formal developments of his purposes, very well. A season of Political calm will do much to soften prejudices, smooth down asperities, and prepare the whole People to judge impartially the acts and aims of our rulers that are to be. Nothing is now to be gained by stirring up the waters of partisan bitterness, while much may be secured by considerate and timely inactivity. Let us wait!

We are hardly young enough to see much new light on politics. From boyhood, we have earnestly resisted that party which arrogates to itself exclusive Democracy. We have found it, according to the light vouchsafed us,

falsifying its fundamental professions by robbing the helpless Indian and trampling into the mire the degraded and deeply wronged Negro -we have found it concecting and hatching projects looking to the wresting of broad provinces from our feeble neighbors, while opposing the due improvement of our own resources-we have found it the natural ally and refuge of Nullifiers, Repudiators and Flibustiers. It has never loved us, ner we it, and it is not likely that either of us will radically change in the immediate future. But for all things there is a season, and this is the season for Political quiet and unprejudiced consideration. Let us think, observe and wait!

RATLEGAD BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND We learn that Gov. Doty of Wisconsin, has

prepared and is about to introduce into the House, a bill having for its object the construction of a direct post railroad from Washington to New-York, and that it will probably pass that body at the present session. We are gratified at this intelligence, and trust that Commodore Stockton will not be able to arrest the bill in the Senate. A direct railroad between these points is greatly needed. One which should avoid the present delay of changes from steam to horse power, and horse power to steam, and the weary dragging through the circuitous streets of Baltimore, and the more weary six-mile omnibus rides through Philadelphia; both unnecessarily consuming the time of through passengers. There is no good reason why passengers who are bound South should be compelled to encounter the delays at those cities which are now experienced. The distance from New-York to Boston is just about the same as the distance from here to Washington. The former route is run in eight hours, while passengers by the . latter never go through in less than twelve, and half the time consume nearer twenty-four hours. A railroad which should be properly located and managed can easily take the mails and passengers from this City to Washington in eight hours. The journey is now rendered, through tardiness and inconvenient arrangements, and studied delay at Philadelphia and Baltimore, a formidable and repulsive one. The effect upon the interests of this City of making it a rapid and easy journey can hardly be calculated. That it would be very great, can admit of no doubt. The commercial interests of New-York have a deep interest in Gov. Doty's proposition. The line of such a road as is conten plated is now being surveyed between Baltimore and Philadelphia. The only serious obstacle it will have to encounter is the Camden and Amboy Monopoly.

DOUGLAS, SOULE, AND JOHN.

The flibusteres of the Pierce party are attempting a little side-way intimidation upon the President elect. It is plain that Mr. Pierco contemplates giving the country a good, sound, conservative administration. This does not altogether suit Messrs. Douglas, Soulè, and the leaders of New-York city political riff-raff, who go for what is most likely to bring them uppermost both now and hereafter, which is not respectability or conservatism. Douglas aims at the lead of radical young America, John Van Buren is ambitious of a long tail of b'hoys, and Soule is. Frenchman like, after a sensation The discussion in the Senate on Cuba lifts a corner of the curtain and lets us have a glimpse of some interesting doings behind the scenes. The three gentlemen above named are all paddling one canoe, and may be fairly considered the flibustier leaders of the Pierce party. If that branch of the party should ever come uppermost (of which, however, we entertain no alarming anticipations,) we expect that the French triumvir would go down to Sonora at once, supplant Monsieur Boulbon, and take charge of the one hundred and forty-two parley vous, who, according to some reports, have revolutionized that province. Would n't we then have a proclamation and a bulletin, the like of which has n't been seen since the days of the Uncle of the Nephew!

Proceed, gentlemen. Anything for a sensa-

Our mails by the Canada were brought through from Boston yesterday by an Express train which left that city at 3 P. M. We ar unable to see why our Boston friends, who are enterprising enough to send the mails through by an extra, did not despatch it in season to arrive here before the departure of the cars for the South at 54 P. M. There was ample time for this, and we should be surprised at the failure to do it, if the same failure had not become a habit.

Governor H. S. FOOTE, we understand. threatens to return to the Senate in case he is not given a place in Gen. Pierce's Cabinet. This matter should be inquired into. If Foote is able to make good his threat, we shall feel constrained to favor his Cabinet aspirations.

A GLIMPSE OF OLD SOUTH CAROLINA .-The Anniversary of the British evacuation of Charleston, S. C., (Dec. 14th, 1782) has been regularly celebrated for fifty years by the Ancient Artillery Society of that city. Its first celebration took place in 1783, when the 'Republican Whig citizens' generally took part in

it, as they did for several years following.

The Courier copies the proceedings of the first celebration in 1783. The 8th regular toast reads-" May the cruelties and manufactures of Great Britain be equally despised by every American." The British and Tories overran the State from 1780 to 1782; but the few Whigs were truly gallant spirits. South Carolina has long since relapsed into that easy tolerance of British manufactures which characterized her royalists in the revolution. [Nashville Banner.

THE NEW PICTORIAL -- Messrs. Barnum & Beach's new Illustrated Weekly is vehemently assailed in one or two of our City Journals for faults well nigh nseparable from a first issue. We are assured by the publishers that no pains or expense shall be spared to correct every fault and render their paper worthy of the patronage so generously showered upon it.

The sale of corporation wharves and piers, postponed from Friday last, will take place this day (Monday,) 27th inst., at 12 o'clock, at Merchants' hange. Lots not taken at the last sale of real es tate, will be sold over again at the same time.

—Messrs. Flagg and Easterbrook's omnibus stables, at Roxbury, Mass., were destroyed by fire on Thursday pight,